A Levantine Y-DNA Lineage in Cheshire: Haplogroup E-FTB92493 and the Hypothesis of Descent from a Syrian Archer on Hadrian's Wall

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Abstract

This paper presents a convergence of Y-DNA evidence, ancient DNA specimen comparisons, living population matches, and historical documentation in support of a hypothesis: that the paternal lineage of the Taylor family of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England — now carried by descendants in Pennsylvania and Ohio — derives from a Levantine man who entered Roman Britain during the 2nd or 3rd century AD, most plausibly as a soldier serving with the Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum, the Syrian archer cohort stationed in the Hadrian's Wall zone. The lineage is defined by Y-DNA haplogroup E-FTB92493, a subclade of E-M78 within the E-V12 clade, tested via Big Y-700 at Family Tree DNA. Supporting evidence includes matches to ancient DNA specimens from Imperial and Medieval Rome and the Bronze Age Orontes Valley, as well as a living match from a tester from a community in Mount Lebanon whose ancestors are believed to originate from the Beqaa Valley. The geographic distribution of E-V12 subclades — rare in northern Europe and strongly associated with the Levant and northeastern Africa — makes its presence in a rural Cheshire family genealogically anomalous and demands explanation. The geographic, chronological, and genetic evidence is assessed, and alternative hypotheses are considered.

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1. Introduction

The application of Y-chromosome DNA testing to genealogical research has opened new avenues for tracing deep patrilineal ancestry beyond the reach of documentary records. In cases where a haplogroup is rare within a given population and geographically anomalous relative to the tested family's documented history, the genetic evidence may point toward an ancient migration event that conventional records cannot capture.

The Taylor family of Little Leigh, Cheshire, represents one such case. Documentary records place the family in this small Cheshire village from at least the sixteenth century, with Robert Taylor born in the parish in 1633. Robert, a Quaker, emigrated to the American colonies in the late seventeenth century, and the family subsequently spread across Pennsylvania and into Ohio, where the line continues today. The Taylor patrilineal Y-DNA haplogroup — E-FTB92493, a deep subclade of E-M78 — is of unambiguous Levantine origin, presenting a striking contrast to the northwestern English context in which the family is documented.

This paper argues that the most historically and geographically coherent explanation for the presence of this lineage in Cheshire is descent from a Levantine soldier stationed in Roman Britain during the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, with the Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum — the First Cohort of Hamian Archers, recruited from the region of Hama in Roman Syria — representing the most plausible specific vehicle for that arrival. The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the genetic evidence; Section 3 provides the historical and archaeological context; Section 4 presents the ancient DNA comparisons; Section 5 examines the living Lebanese match; Section 6 assesses the geographic evidence for post-service settlement; Section 7 considers alternative hypotheses; and Section 8 offers conclusions.

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2. Genetic Evidence: Haplogroup E-FTB92493

2.1 The Tested Lineage

The subject of this study is a male descendant of the Taylor family of Little Leigh, Cheshire, who has undergone Big Y-700 testing at Family Tree DNA. His Y-DNA haplogroup has been determined as E-FTB92493, a downstream subclade within the broader E-M78 clade, itself a branch of haplogroup E-V68.[1]

2.2 The E-M78 Clade, E-V12, and Geographic Distribution

E-M78 is a major branch of haplogroup E-V68, originating approximately 10,000–12,000 years before present with deep roots in northeastern Africa and the Levant.[2] Its subclades diversified extensively across the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages.[3]

The specific subclade of direct relevance to this study is E-V12, the clade within which E-FTB92493 is nested. Cruciani et al. (2007), in the foundational population study of E-M78 subclades, found that E-V12 likely originated in northeastern Africa, with undifferentiated E-V12* lineages peaking in frequency among southern Egyptians. Crucially, the authors demonstrated that E-M78 subhaplogroups E-V12, E-V22, and E-V65 show evidence of trans-Mediterranean migration directly from North Africa and the Levant, and that in Europe these subclades are found almost exclusively in Mediterranean regions rather than in central or northern Europe.[4] This geographic pattern is highly relevant to the present hypothesis: the presence of an E-V12 subclade in a rural Cheshire family is not a background expectation for the region and requires an explanatory mechanism.

The subclade E-CTS6667, ancestral to E-FTB92493, is associated in FTDNA haplotree data with the Levant, particularly the coastal and inland zones of modern Lebanon and Syria, though a dedicated peer-reviewed population study of this specific subclade has not yet been published.[5] The specific downstream subclade E-FTB92493 is rare in modern European populations and shows its highest frequency among individuals of documented Levantine ancestry.

2.3 Modern Population Matches and Ancient DNA Identification

Ancient DNA matches reported in this study were identified through the specimen matching feature of FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA, Houston, Texas), which draws on published genomic datasets curated in part through the Allen Ancient DNA Resource (AADR).[6] The originating publications for each specimen are cited in Section 4. The Taylor lineage's closest modern genetic relatives cluster consistently among individuals of Levantine background. The rarity of this haplogroup in both the British Isles and the American population effectively eliminates the possibility of independent introduction of the lineage in the United States. Given the documented chain of Taylor family descent from Little Leigh through Pennsylvania to Ohio, the Levantine lineage must have been present in Cheshire before the late seventeenth century emigration.[7]

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3. Historical Context: The Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum in Roman Britain

3.1 Origins and Composition of the Unit

The Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum — the First Cohort of Hamian Archers — was a Roman auxiliary infantry unit recruited from the region of Hama (ancient Hamath) in the Orontes Valley of Roman Syria, located approximately 110 miles north of Damascus.[8] The unit was a *cohors quingenaria*, nominally comprising approximately 480 men, and was designated *sagittariorum* — a cohort of archers — reflecting the archery tradition for which the Hamian region was celebrated throughout the Roman Empire.[9]

The precise date of the unit's foundation is unknown, but it is definitively attested in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. Military diplomas from the years AD 122, 124, 127, and 135 confirm the unit's presence in the province of Britannia.[10] Scholarly analysis of a diploma found in the Balkans and issued in December AD 132 has led to the conjecture that the cohort may have participated in Trajan's Dacian Wars and been stationed in Moesia Inferior before being transferred to Britain circa AD 118 to reinforce an army weakened by revolt.[11]

3.2 Deployment in Roman Britain

The Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum is recorded as the garrison of Carvoran (Roman *Magnis*), a fort on the Stanegate road — the military supply road that predated Hadrian's Wall and ran immediately to its south. It is important to note that Carvoran lies just south of the Wall proper, though it formed an integral part of the broader Wall zone defensive system.[12] The cohort was

subsequently transferred to Bar Hill Fort on the Antonine Wall during the Antonine occupation of Scotland, approximately AD 142–164.[13] Following the Roman withdrawal from the Antonine Wall, the unit returned to Carvoran, where inscriptions dated to AD 163–166 record its presence under Marcus Aurelius, at which time it undertook a rebuilding of the fort in stone.[14] The cohort is generally considered to have remained in the northern British frontier zone through the late 2nd and into the 3rd century AD.

3.3 Levantine Soldiers in Roman Britain More Broadly

While the Cohors I Hamiorum is the most prominent Syrian unit documented in Britain, it was not unique in bringing Levantine soldiers to the province. Units recruited from Palmyra and Ituraea (a region encompassing parts of what is now eastern Lebanon and southwestern Syria) are also attested in Roman Britain.[15] The broader presence of Levantine soldiers across the province during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD provides important context: whatever the specific unit of the ancestor in question, the Roman military establishment demonstrably facilitated the movement of Levantine men to Britain during precisely the relevant period.

A 2024 genomic study of ancient individuals from Roman-period sites in Cambridgeshire found no evidence of long-distance migration from elsewhere in the Empire into rural British communities, and showed that present-day patterns of genetic ancestry in Britain emerged after the Roman period.[16] This finding is consistent with the inference that a Levantine Y-DNA haplogroup persisting in a rural Cheshire family most plausibly traces to military rather than civilian immigration — the kind of rare individual introduction that would leave a patrilineal trace without broad population-level impact.

3.4 Veteran Settlement After Service

Roman auxiliary soldiers who completed twenty-five years of service received a bronze diploma granting them and their children Roman citizenship, and were free to settle wherever they chose upon discharge; many remained in Britain.[17] The diploma of one Longinus Festius, a veteran of the Cohors I Hamiorum who joined the unit around AD 107 and was discharged in December AD 132, was discovered in Bulgaria (Roman Thrace), illustrating that some veterans returned eastward while others remained in Britain.[18] Archaeological evidence for veteran settlement in the northwest of England, particularly in the vicinity of the legionary fortress at Deva Victrix (Chester), is well established.[19]

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4. Ancient DNA Evidence: Specimen Comparisons

Three ancient DNA specimens have been identified as sharing the broader E-CTS6667/E-FTB92493 clade with the Taylor lineage. Matches were identified through the Family Tree DNA ancient specimen matching feature; the originating academic publications for each specimen are cited below. The E-V12 haplogroup assignments for the Roman specimens are recorded in the published dataset and confirmed in the haplogroup E-V12 literature;[20] branching point estimates reflect position on the haplogroup tree as reported through the FTDNA matching interface. These

estimates are generated by FTDNA's internal methodology and carry inherent uncertainty; they are presented here as approximate indicators of relative divergence depth rather than precise calendar dates.

4.1 Salaria 113 — Imperial Rome (1 BCE – 200 CE)

This specimen, sample identifier R113 in the published dataset, was recovered from the Necropoli Salaria (Via Paisiello) in Rome and dates to the Imperial period, between 1 BCE and 200 CE — directly contemporaneous with the deployment of the Cohors I Hamiorum in Britain. The branching point between this individual and the Taylor lineage is estimated at approximately 2,600 years before present. The specimen carries haplogroup E-V12 within the E-V68 branch.[21]

This is the most directly relevant ancient specimen for the purposes of this hypothesis. The presence of a man carrying a related E-V12 subclade in Rome during the exact period of Roman military recruitment from the Levant confirms that this haplogroup was physically circulating within the Roman world at the relevant time. The study from which this specimen derives demonstrated that during the Imperial period, Rome's population received substantial net immigration from the Near East, with individuals carrying Near Eastern haplogroups attested in multiple Imperial-period cemeteries across the city.[22]

4.2 Villa Magna 59 — Medieval Rome (820–990 CE)

This specimen, sample identifier R59 in the published dataset, was recovered from the Villa Magna site near Rome and dates to the Medieval period, approximately 820–990 CE. The specimen also carries haplogroup E-V12. The branching point between this individual and the Taylor lineage is estimated at approximately 1,500 years before present — more recent than the Salaria 113 branching point — indicating that this Medieval Roman individual shares a closer common ancestor with the Taylor line than does the Imperial-period specimen.[23]

This finding suggests the specific subclade ancestral to E-FTB92493 may have arrived in the western Roman world during the 2nd–3rd century AD, when Levantine auxiliary deployments were at their height. It also raises the possibility that the lineage's path to Britain may have passed through Italy before deployment westward, though direct Levant-to-Britain military service remains equally consistent with the evidence.

4.3 Alalakh — Bronze Age Orontes Valley (c. 2000–1200 BCE)

This specimen was recovered from Tell Atchana (ancient Alalakh) in the Orontes Valley of what is now Hatay Province, southern Turkey, near the Syrian border. The site dates to the Middle and Late Bronze Age, approximately 2000–1200 BCE.[24]

The geographic significance is considerable. Alalakh was a major Bronze Age urban center on the Orontes River — the same geographic zone as the city of Hama, from which the Cohors I Hamiorum was recruited approximately two millennia later. Ancient DNA analysis of Tell Atchana confirmed a homogeneous and stable local gene pool throughout the site's history, with ancestry consistent with Chalcolithic Levantine and Mesopotamian populations, and confirmed

the presence of haplogroup E-V12 in this Bronze Age Orontes Valley population.[25] This specimen establishes that the ancestral haplogroup of E-FTB92493 was present in the precise geographic region associated with the Hamian archers from at least the Bronze Age onward, providing deep continuity between the ancient Orontes Valley population and the Roman-era recruitment zone.

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5. The Lebanese Match and Levantine Continuity

5.1 The Living Match

A living male individual has tested at YSEQ and determined to share the haplogroup E-FTB92493 with the Taylor lineage. The tester lives near the mountainous villages of Mount Lebanon.[26]

5.2 Community Origins and Historical Context

The tester's ancestral origins are described as likely deriving from the neighboring Beqaa Valley — the broad agricultural plain in eastern Lebanon that lies just west of the Orontes Valley, separated from it by the Anti-Lebanon mountain range. This geographic description places the tester's patrilineal ancestry in precisely the region associated with the broader Hamian recruitment zone in Roman times.[27]

5.3 Significance of the Match

Mountain communities in Lebanon have historically experienced limited external male gene flow, making them effective preservers of ancient patrilineal lineages. The convergence of the Taylor line (documented in Cheshire from the 1500s, of Levantine genetic origin) and the tester's line (documented in Mount Lebanon from the late 1400s, of Beqaa Valley ancestry) on the same Y-DNA subclade is consistent with both lines descending from a common patrilineal ancestor in the Roman-era Levant — one branch of whose descendants entered Roman military service and eventually settled in Britain, while the other remained in the Levant.

It is acknowledged that a single living match represents a limited evidentiary basis in isolation. The match's value derives from its convergence with the geographic and historical evidence: the combination of a Levantine haplogroup, a documented Lebanese community with Beqaa Valley origins, ancient DNA specimens from the same geographic zone, and a historically plausible mechanism of introduction constitutes a coherent and mutually reinforcing evidence set.

6. Geographic Evidence: Roman Veteran Settlement in Cheshire

6.1 The Taylor Family's Documented Anchor

Robert Taylor and his family are documented as residing in Little Leigh, Cheshire, in the seventeenth century. Little Leigh is a small village in the Weaver Valley, located approximately 100 miles south of Hadrian's Wall and approximately 12 miles northeast of the Roman legionary fortress of Deva Victrix (Chester). Robert Taylor's grandfather is documented living in the town in the late 1500s.[28]

6.2 The Roman Road Corridor

Roman roads connected Carvoran and the Stanegate southward to Deva Victrix, the largest Roman military installation in northwestern Britain and the base of the Legio XX Valeria Victrix. Veterans discharged from Wall forts would have had both practical and official reasons to move along this corridor southward toward Chester and its hinterland.[29]

6.3 Roman Settlement Sites Near Little Leigh

Two Roman sites lie near Little Leigh. Roman Condate (modern Northwich), approximately 4 miles distant, was a significant settlement and salt-production center with documented occupation from the 1st century AD onward.[30] Wilderspool (Roman *Veratinum*), near Warrington approximately 10 miles to the northwest, was a substantial industrial settlement with evidence of military-style construction and civilian occupation from the 2nd century AD.[31] Both sites fall within the zone of Roman civilian and veteran settlement that extended southward from Chester along the Cheshire plain. The geographic alignment between Little Leigh and this corridor is precise.

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7. Alternative Hypotheses

7.1 Pre-Roman Levantine Contact

Phoenician maritime traders are documented as having reached the British Isles in the pre-Roman period, and E-M78 subclades — including some E-V12 lineages — have a Mediterranean distribution consistent with ancient seafaring populations. However, Cruciani et al. (2007) demonstrated that E-V12 subclades entered Europe primarily through trans-Mediterranean migrations and are found almost exclusively in Mediterranean Europe rather than in northern Britain.[32] There is no specific evidence linking E-FTB92493 to Phoenician trade networks, and the geographic specificity of the Cheshire location — far from coastal trading ports — argues against this explanation.

7.2 Medieval or Early Modern Levantine Settlement

It is theoretically possible that a Levantine merchant or traveler settled in Cheshire during the medieval or early modern period. However, the documentary record presents the Taylor family as an established indigenous Cheshire household with no foreign origin narrative, and this

explanation would require independent accounting for both the Lebanese match and the Roman-era specimen connections.

7.3 Roman Military Deployment Other Than the Cohors I Hamiorum

The haplogroup evidence is consistent with any Levantine soldier in Roman Britain, not specifically a Hamian archer. The Cohors I Hamiorum is identified as the most likely vehicle because of its specific recruitment area in the Hama/Orontes Valley — the same geographic zone attested by the Alalakh ancient DNA specimen — its well-documented presence at Carvoran in the Chester corridor, and its extended service in Britain across the relevant period. However, this identification should be regarded as the most probable hypothesis rather than a proven conclusion.

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8. Synthesis and Conclusions

The convergence of evidence examined in this paper supports the following narrative as the most historically and genetically coherent explanation for the Taylor family's Y-DNA haplogroup: a man of Levantine origin, whose patrilineal ancestry traced to the Orontes Valley/Beqaa Valley region — where E-FTB92493 is attested from the Bronze Age onward and persists in isolated communities today — entered Roman military service and was deployed to Britain, most plausibly with the Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum, during the 2nd or 3rd century AD. Following his discharge, he or his descendants settled in the Roman veteran settlement zone of the Cheshire plain. Over subsequent generations, his descendants became integrated into the Romano-British and then medieval English population, eventually appearing in documentary records as the Taylor family of Little Leigh. A descendant emigrated to the American colonies as a Quaker in the late 17th century, and the lineage continues today in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

This hypothesis is supported by the following lines of evidence: the Levantine origin of haplogroup E-FTB92493 within the E-V12 subclade; published population data demonstrating that E-V12 subclades are rare in northern Europe and entered Europe via Mediterranean migration routes; the haplogroup's ancient presence in the Orontes Valley (Alalakh, c. 2000–1200 BCE); its confirmed presence in Imperial Rome contemporaneous with Levantine military deployments (Salaria 113/R113, 1 BCE–200 CE); a more closely branching Medieval Roman specimen suggesting persistence of the subclade in the western Roman world (Villa Magna 59/R59, 820–990 CE); a living match in an isolated Lebanese community of Beqaa Valley ancestry; the documented presence of the Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittariorum in the Roman fort system north of Cheshire from AD 122 onward; the direct road corridor connecting Wall forts to Chester and the Cheshire plain; the proximity of Little Leigh to known Roman veteran settlement sites at Condate (Northwich) and Wilderspool; and genomic evidence confirming that foreign genetic lineages in Roman-period rural Britain were rare, consistent with introduction through individual military service rather than broad civilian migration.

End Notes

[1] FamilyTreeDNA, Big Y-700 test result, haplogroup E-FTB92493. FamilyTreeDNA, Houston, Texas.

[2] Semino, O., et al. "Origin, diffusion, and differentiation of Y-chromosome haplogroups E and J: inferences on the neolithization of Europe and later migratory events in the Mediterranean area." *American Journal of Human Genetics* 74, no. 5 (2004): 1023–1034. DOI: 10.1086/386295. Age estimates for E-M78 subclades are discussed therein; see also Cruciani et al. (2007) (footnote 4).

[3] Semino, O., et al. "Origin, diffusion, and differentiation of Y-chromosome haplogroups E and J: inferences on the neolithization of Europe and later migratory events in the Mediterranean area." *American Journal of Human Genetics* 74, no. 5 (2004): 1023–1034.

[4] Cruciani, F., La Fratta, R., Trombetta, B., et al. "Tracing past human male movements in northern/eastern Africa and western Eurasia: new clues from Y-chromosomal haplogroups E-M78 and J-M12." *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 24, no. 6 (2007): 1300–1311. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/msm049.

[5] YFull Haplotree, E-CTS6667 entry. YFull.com. Accessed 2026. The broader geographic association of E-V12 subclades with the Levant is supported by Cruciani et al. (2007) (see footnote 4). YFull is a commercial/community resource; haplogroup placements should be cross-referenced against the FTDNA Discover tool (discover.familytreedna.com) for primary verification.

[6] Mallick, S., et al. "The Allen Ancient DNA Resource (AADR): A curated compendium of ancient human genomes." *Scientific Data* 11 (2024): 182. DOI: 10.1038/s41597-024-03031-7. Dataset available at Harvard Dataverse, doi:10.7910/DVN/FFIDCW.

[7] Taylor descent from Little Leigh, Cheshire, through Chester County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio documented in Haines, Blanche Moore. *Ancestry of Sharpless Moore and Rachel Roberts Moore*, pp. 95–97. Continuation of the line into Ohio from compiled research records of Susan Kromer Hunt (on file with the author).

[8] Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica: Proceedings of the Classical Association of South Africa* 55 (2012): 1–16. Roman Army Museum, Carvoran. "The Syrian Archers on Hadrian's Wall." Romanarmymuseum.com, 2024.

[9] Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica* 55 (2012): 1–16.

[10] CIL 16.69 (AD 122); CIL 16.70 (AD 124); RMD 240 (AD 127); CIL 16.82 (AD 135).

[11] Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica* 55 (2012): 1–16.

[12] Roman-Britain.co.uk. "Cohors Primae Hamiorum Saggitariorum." Accessed 2026. RIB 1778 (altar, AD 136–138); RIB 1792 (altar, AD 163–166).

[13] Roman-Britain.co.uk. "Cohors Primae Hamiorum Saggitariorum." Accessed 2026; Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica* 55 (2012): 1–16. The unit is attested at Bar Hill by three inscriptions during the second Antonine occupation, c. AD 158.

[14] RIB 1792.

[15] Hirst, P. "The Syrian Archers on Hadrian's Wall." Roman Army Museum blog. Romanarmymuseum.com, 2024. On Ituraean and Palmyrene units in Britain, see Birley, A.R. *The People of Roman Britain*. University of California Press, 1980.

[16] Scheib, C.L., Hui, R., Rose, A.K., et al. "Low Genetic Impact of the Roman Occupation of Britain in Rural Communities." *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 41, no. 9 (2024): msae168. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/msae168.

[17] Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica* 55 (2012): 1–16. See also Roman Army Museum, Carvoran. "The Syrian Archers on Hadrian's Wall." Romanarmymuseum.com, 2024.

[18] Birley, A.R. "The cohors I Hamiorum in Britain." *Acta Classica* 55 (2012): 1–16. The diploma of Longinus Festius, issued December 9, AD 132, found in Bulgaria, is discussed at pp. 3–16.

[19] Mason, D.J.P. *Roman Chester: City of the Eagles*. Stroud: Tempus, 2001.

[20] The E-V12 haplogroup assignments for Salaria 113 and Villa Magna 59 are confirmed in Antonio et al. (2019). See footnote 21.

[21] Antonio, M.L., Gao, Z., Moots, H.M., et al. "Ancient Rome: A genetic crossroads of Europe and the Mediterranean." *Science* 366, no. 6466 (2019): 708–714. DOI: 10.1126/science.aay6826. Specimen R113, Via Paisiello (Necropoli Salaria), Rome, 0–200 CE, haplogroup E-V12.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Ibid. Specimen R59, Villa Magna, Rome, 820–990 CE, haplogroup E-V12.

[24] Skourtanioti, E., et al. "Genomic History of Neolithic to Bronze Age Anatolia, Northern Levant, and Southern Caucasus." *Cell* 181, no. 5 (2020): 1158–1175. DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2020.04.044. See also Ingman, T., Eisenmann, S., Skourtanioti, E., Akar, M., et al. "Human mobility at Tell Atchana (Alalakh), Hatay, Turkey during the 2nd millennium BC: Integration of isotopic and genomic evidence." *PLOS ONE* 16, no. 6 (2021): e0241883. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0241883.

[25] Skourtanioti et al. (2020).

[26] Lebanese Tester. Personal communication, 2026.

[27] Ibid.

[28] John Taylor of Clatterwich, Little Leigh, Cheshire: marriage to Joan Gatlife recorded 18 July 1575, Great Budworth Parish Church (St Mary and All Saints), Cheshire; burial recorded Great Budworth Parish Church; will on file, Cheshire Record Office, Chester (Diocese of Chester probate records). Robert Taylor, grandson of John Taylor: baptism recorded 15 December 1633, Great Budworth Parish Church. Robert Taylor died Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1695. Parish registers of Great Budworth (baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1588) are held at Cheshire Archives and Local Studies, Duke Street, Chester CH1 1RL. Bishop's Transcripts (annual copies submitted to the Diocese of Chester) held at the same repository. Taylor family genealogical data cited from Haines, Blanche Moore. *Ancestry of Sharpless Moore and Rachel Roberts Moore: with their direct ancestors to and including thirty-six first or immigrant ancestors with some old world pedigrees and origins and direct descendants*. Three Rivers, Michigan: privately printed, 1937. John Taylor of Clatterwich: p. 94; Robert Taylor: pp. 95–97.

[29] Margary, I.D. *Roman Roads in Britain*. London: John Baker, 1973.

[30] Dodgson, J. McN. *The Place-Names of Cheshire*, Part IV. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972. For Roman occupation and salt production at Condate, see also Mason, D.J.P. *Roman Chester: City of the Eagles*. Stroud: Tempus, 2001.

[31] Hinchliffe, J., and Williams, J.H. *Roman Warrington: Excavations at Wilderspool 1966–9 and 1976*. Brigantia Monograph No. 2. Manchester: University of Manchester, 1992.

[32] Cruciani et al. (2007). See footnote 4.

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